ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Supervision and Training," chapter 3, pages 3-9 through 3-14; and "Combat Systems," chapter 4, pages 4-1 through 4-18.

2–1. Which of the following psychological factors does NOT contribute materially toward teamwork?

1. A feeling of security
2. A feeling of belonging
3. A feeling of superiority
4. A feeling of accomplishment

2–2. The people we supervise are human beings with individual differences; therefore, production can be increased by using psychological ploys.

1. True
2. False

2–3. Which of the following objectives is basic to the goal of achieving teamwork?

1. Performance equivalent to the cost outlay for personnel
2. Good working conditions
3. Procurement of qualified personnel
4. Effective management in the field of human relations

2–4. Which of the following is a characteristic of changes made in the working environment?

1. People do not react to minor changes
2. Changes should be explained prior to implementation whenever possible
3. Changes "made for the better" are quickly accepted
4. Changes should be made quickly to reduce resistance

2-5. Which of the following actions should you take as a shop supervisor when you notice that one of the radar group technicians is making changes to a maintenance manual incorrectly?

1. Ignore the individual, since a minor oversight is permissible once in a while
2. Correct the individual immediately
3. Inform the radar group supervisor and let that person take action

2–6. You as a supervisor should practice which of the following procedures?

1. Correct workers directly for nonsafety mistakes
2. Arrange for your subordinates to have responsibility without authority
3. Learn to delegate work and develop your subordinates
4. Assume that trained personnel are available to fill your position as supervisor

2–7. When the shop supervisor is enthusiastic about the job, friendly and good humored. and fosters harmony among crew members, which of the following elements of cooperation is he or she using?

1. Setting the example
2. Giving credit
3. Training
4. Tactful handling of personnel problems

2–8. A good supervisor should give credit where credit is due and should always pass on any credit given to the team.

1. True
2. False

2–9. A good supervisor should act as a chaplain, marriage counselor, and/or psychiatrist to provide assistance to shop personnel.

1. True
2. False

2–l0. When a new ET reports to your shop for an assignment, which of the following actions should you take first?

1. Tell the new ET about the work he or she will do
2. Let the new ET know that he or she will have to do a good job
3. Greet the new ET cordially and put him or her at ease
4. Give the new ET all the regulations and handouts that describe the job

2–11. Which of the following is an essential procedure for using the scientific approach method to problem solving?

1. Find an accepted solution to a similar problem resolved previously
2. Plan a logical, orderly procedure for evaluating the problem
3. Concentrate on one good workable solution and disregard any alternatives
4. Consider the cause or causes of the problem before determining the facts

2–12. The scientific approach to problem solving is composed of how many specific steps?

1. Seven
2. Six
3. Five
4. Four

2–13. What is the fourth step in the scientific approach to problem solving?

1. Listing possible courses of action
2. Identifying the cause of the problem
3. Determining the facts
4. Naming consequences of possible courses of action

2-14. The determination of facts is of major importance in the problem solving method because all good objective reasoning is based on facts, things, or events that have actually occurred.

1. True
2. False

2–15. Which of the following is a valid action within the scientific approach to problem solving?

1. The group must agree on the statement defining the problem
2. There should generally be only one possible course of action to a given problem
3. An oral statement of the problem will suffice
4. Consider only the immediate problems to prevent confusion

2-16. The information entered in column four of your six–column problem solving chart is of prime importance because it is used to determine what?

1. The causes of the problem
2. The effects of all proposed solutions
3. The course of action to be taken
4. The true facts of the problem

2–17. Within a qroup, the ultimate responsibility for selecting a course of action to follow in solving a problem by the scientific method rests with which member(s)?

1. The entire group, regardless of whether or not a course of action has majority or unanimous support
2. The group, when members have reached a unanimous agreement as to a course of action to follow
3. The majority of the group members who favor a certain course of action
4. The group leader, after the possible courses of action have been thoroughly discussed and each alternative evaluated

2–18. What is the final step in the scientific method of problem solving?

1. Developing the summary of the findings
2. Delivering the final solution to the individual who convened the group
3. Determining the basic cause of the problem
4. Writing down the solution

2–19. For which of the following reasons should a shop supervisor NOT inform personnel of a change which affects them?

1. The division officer does not feel it is necessary
2. Security prevents the supervisor from disclosing the information
3. The supervisor does not require any feedback from the shop personnel
4. The supervisor feels it is unnecessary

2-20. ETC Jones always keeps his troops informed and encourages them to communicate freely. This is necessary in the development of harmonious relations within his work center.

1. True
2. False

2-21. Which of the following functions is/are essential to the coordination of a job involving a number of work centers?

1. Internal communications
2. External communications
3. Advanced planning
4. Both 2 and 3 above

2-22. To be an effective shop supervisor, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Know if there are any major deficiencies in your material assets
2. Understand the capabilities of your personnel
3. Ensure your personnel's loyalty
4. All of the above

2-23. What are the major material assets that a shop supervisor must manage?

1. Work spaces, personnel, and parts
2. Tools, test equipment, and personnel
3. Personnel, work spaces. and parts
4. Parts, tools, test equipment, and work spaces

2-24. What is the primary purpose of a well-designed shop?

1. To provide an adequate space to perform maintenance and store personal gear
2. To provide a comfortable lounge for off-duty ETs
3. To provide an adequate space to perform maintenance

2–25. Which of the following actions should a shop supervisor take when planning improvements to a maintenance shop?

1. Check to see how other ships in the squadron have set up their shops
2. Develop a plan alone, that will meet shop needs
3. Request assistance from shop 67 of the local ship repair facility
4. Get all of shop personnel together, and through a group effort, develop a plan that will best meet the supervisor’s needs

2–26. Which of the following material considerations, if found to be deficient, can be improved by a shop supervisor?

1. Safety devices
2. Parts storage
3. Lighting arrangements
4. All of the above

2–27. Which of the following material assets does the shop supervisor have the least control over?

1. Available spare parts
2. Adequate tools
3. Adequate working spaces
4. Adequate consumable items

2–28. Which of the following is the most effective way to control material assets?

1. Issue material assets only to personnel you can trust
2. Issue material assets using some form of accountability
3. Issue material assets in minimum quantities
4. Do not loan material assets to other work centers

2–29. A simple checkout log for controlling and tracking material assets should contain which of the following information?

1. Description and serial number of the material and the name of the person checking out the material
2. Work center, date loaned out, date returned, and lender’s initial
3. Both 1 and 2 above

QUESTIONS 2–30 THROUGH 2–62 PERTAIN TO CHAPTER 4.

2–30. Which of the following subsystems are integrated to form a combat system?

1. All weapons subsystems only
2. All weapons and electronic subsystems
3. All weapons, search radar, and ASW subsystems
4. All weapons, search radar, and NTDS subsystems

2-31. Which of the following personnel has the responsibility for all the subsystems of a combat system?

1. The electronics material officer
2. The operations officer
3. The combat systems officer
4. The weapons officer

2–32. Which of the following subsystems interfaces with all other subsystems?

1. Communications
2. NTDS/CDS
3. Search radar
4. Weapons

2-33. In a combat system, what is meant by a “single shipboard system”?

1. Each of the individual subsystems of a combat system
2. The NTDS/TDS subsystem of a combat system
3. The integration of all weapons and electronic subsystems into a combat system
4. The main switchboard/ distribution subsystem of a combat system

2–34. A technician is responsible for maintaining his applicable equipment/system. In the combat systems concept, he has which of the following other responsibilities?

1. To maintain, operate, and understand the entire combat system
2. To maintain every unit in the combat system
3. To operate every unit in the combat system
4. To understand the general operation and capabilities of the combat system

2-35. Which of the following information is provided by the search radar subsystems for antiair warfare and antisurface ship warfare missions?

1. Primary surveillance
2. Detection
3. Tracking
4. All of the above

2–36. Concerning combat systems, to what does the term “CDS” refer?

1. Combat Direction System
2. Combat Detection System
3. Communication Distribution System
4. Collective Data System

2–37. Which of the following information is provided by the CDS subsystem?

1. The integration, control, monitoring, and tactical employment of ownship
2. Information for task force weapons against air, surface, and subsurface threats
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. The communications control\distribution for all of the ship’s communications

2-38. Which of the following functions are provided for the CDS by the countermeasures subsystem against threats encountered during the performance of a mission?

1. Detection and identification only
2. Surveillance and engagement only
3. Detection, surveillance, identification, and engagement
4. Primary surveillance, detection, and tracking data for ship warfare

2-39. Which of the following equipments are considered to be in the external communications subsystem?

1. Transmitters, receivers, and transceivers
2. Terminal and security equipments
3. Antenna systems
4. All of the above

2–40. Which of the following communications circuits provides digital data for interchange of track data, weapon system status, and commands via data links between NTDS ships and aircraft?

1. Link 4
2. Link 4A
3. Link 11
4. Link 14T

2–41. Which of the following is a purpose of the Combat Systems Test and Evaluation Program (CSTEP)?

1. To provide a procedure for the intermediate unit commander to use periodically in monitoring and assessing the combat system organization and readiness of individual units
2. To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of combat systems evolutions that occur during a ship's life cycle
3. To increase the priority and focus given to combat systems during overhauls and selected restricted availabilities
4. Each of the above

2–42. The Combat Systems Coordination Support Team (CSCST) assists in monitoring and assessing an individual unit's combat systems organization and readiness during all combat systems readiness evolutions.

1. True
2. False

2–43. Which of the following is a Level 1 PMS test designed to provide the commanding officer with an operational assessment of the total combat system?

1. CSORE
2. CSPOE
3. CSSQT
4. OCSOT

2-44. Which of the following is a series of comprehensive tests and trials designed to show that the equipment and systems included in the subject program meet combat system requirements?

1. CSRR
2. CSSQT
3. OCSOT
4. CSITP

2–45. The Combat Systems Training Requirements Manual is a manual, developed specifically for each ship in the force, that provides the standards of technical training expected of all technicians.

1. True
2. False

2–46. Which of the following systems are considered to be grouped into the combat system's support subsystem?

1. Ship power and distribution, liquid cooling, and dry air and nitrogen
2. Air conditioning and heating
3. Ship parameters and distribution, and interior communications
4. All of the above

2-47. The Combat Systems Troubled Equipment Action Program (CSTEAP) is used by TYCOM staff for which of the following purposes?

1. To identify and monitor troubled equipment installed on duplicable TYCOM units
2. To identify and investigate combat system troubled equipments on applicable TYCOM units
3. To initiate improvements to combat systems troubled equipments pertaining to applicable TYCOM units
4. All of the above

2–48. Which of the following combat systems test/assistance/trials/ teams proves the accurary of the ship's antisubmarine warfare (ASW) system?

1. CSTTG
2. OHSAT
3. WSATS
4. CSTEAP

2-49. The Combat System Technical Operations Manual (CSTOM) provides the user with the total integrated combat system concept.

1. True
2. False

2–50. Which of the following information is provided by the class–of–ship CSTOM?

1. Technical data needed by shipboard personnel to operate and maintain the integrated combat system
2. Technical data needed by shipboard personnel to maintain material and personnel readiness
3. Definition of the significant capabilities and limitations of the combat system
4. All of the above

2-51. The CSTOM aids system and subsystem integration, and operative and maintenance personnel readiness. Which of the following characteristics also pertain(s) to the CSTOM?

1. It supports the SERT in its assigned functions in maintaining on-line combat systems readiness
2. It can be used for classroom training and self–instruction
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. The CSTOM consists of only two easy to use volumes, and has specially designed text to make it easier for the user

2–52. The SERT reports directly to which of the following personnel?

1. The system testing officer
2. The combat system officer
3. The commanding officer
4. The electronics material officer

2-53. There must be extensive coordination and cooperation between the major branches of the combat system department for the SERT to effectively coordinate preventive and corrective maintenance efforts at the combat system level. Because of this relationship, which of the following personnel should the SERT have direct access to?

1. The commanding officer and all departmental officers
2. The leading petty officers of other departments
3. The leading petty officers of each subsystem group within the combat systems department

2-54. Which of the following is NOT a correct description of the SERT?

1. It consists of senior petty officers who have extensive experience in subsystem and equipment maintenance
2. It is an official part of the ship’s organization and its members are assigned specific responsibilities as primary duties
3. It is administratively controlled by, and is responsible to, the EMO for ensuring maintenance management of combat system subsystems
4. It is trained as a unit in the combat system operation, preventive and corrective maintenance, maintenance management and training (using the CSTOM as a tool)

2–55. Which of the following definitions broadly define(s) the SERT's responsibilities?

1. Maintenance management required to ensure high–level combat system readiness
2. Readiness assessment required to ensure high–level combat system readiness
3. operational training guidance required to ensure high–level combat system readiness
4. A1l of the above

2–56. The scheduling and execution of PMS leads to fault detection that provides a base for which of the following processes?

1. Maintenance management
2. Readiness assessment
3. Operational training guidance
4. Verification assessment

2–57. Which of the following states–of–readiness indicates that, although not all equipments may be fully operational, redundancy permits continuation of the mission with a high probability of success?

1. Fully combat–ready
2. Substantially combat–ready
3. Marginally combat–ready
4. Not combat-ready

2–58. To ensure effective corrective maintenance management, the SERT must consider which of the following factors?

1. First, the combat system readiness; then the efficient use of manpower
2. First, the efficient use of manpower; then the combat system readiness
3. First, the efficient use of manpower; then the number of subsystems
4. First, the number of subsystems; then the efficient use of manpower

2–59. Which of the following corrective maintenance management steps follow(s) priority designation and fault isolation?

1. Ensuring corrective action
2. Verifying by retest
3. Completing of required reports
4. All of the above

2–60. Operational readiness is mainly determined by which of the following factors?

1. Equipment efficiency of combat subsystems
2. Personnel proficiency and materiel readiness
3. Maintenance management efficiency
4. The combat system installation layout

2–61. Which of the following techniques is/are basic to assessing personnel readiness?

1. The use of PMS tests
2. The use of simulators or computer programs
3. The monitoring of ship or fleet exercises
4. All of the above

2–62. Which of the following personnel, if any, must provide training and guidance for areas of personnel deficiencies for operational readiness?

1. EMO
2. OPSO
3. SERT
4. None of the above